

tion. Such a demand would leave the treaty dead, they declared.

May Bear on Leadership Fight

While it was generally believed, in spite of the denials from the White House, that the state of the President's health would not permit him to go through the exertion of a long conference on the details of the treaty fight, some Senators regarded it as indicating that the White House is not friendly to Senator Hitchcock's candidacy for the position of leader of the Democrats in the Senate.

Mr. Tumulty, Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson are openly supporting Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, for the position. Mr. Tumulty has denied in a formal statement, however, that the President is taking any part in the leadership contest.

Senator Hitchcock held a long conference today with Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who is managing Mr. Hitchcock's campaign for leader. They carefully avoided the subject of the leadership fight, but Senator Chamberlain admitted that the contest would be close.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, who is managing Senator Underwood's campaign, asserted that 25 of the 47 Democratic Senators were pledged to Underwood. That is enough to elect him, Senator Chamberlain denied this, but added that the result could not be forecast now.

The caucus of the Democratic Senators at which the leader will be elected will not be held for two or three weeks. When it is held it will be called by Senator Chamberlain, upon the application of seven Democratic Senators.

Japan Is Accused Of Defaming U.S. Through Siberia

Agent of American Film Company, Just Back From Vladivostok, Says Our Prestige Is Destroyed

Japan is deliberately undermining the prestige and position of the United States in Siberia by conducting an insidious anti-American propaganda, according to M. A. Chase, representative of the Universal Film Manufacturing Corporation, who has just returned from a three-months' business trip to Siberia. Mr. Chase left Vladivostok on November 1, and is the most recent arrival from that region in Russia controlled by the government of Admiral Kolchak.

"The Japanese are spending tremendous amounts of money to defame the United States in Siberia," said Mr. Chase yesterday. "This is no secret, and is known to all American officials. America's prestige was very great on the arrival of American troops in Vladivostok, but Japanese propaganda has destroyed it."

"We should have helped all governments in Russia economically, for by doing so we would have helped no government in particular, but the Russian people in general. Our policy in Siberia has been a most deplorable one. As an instance I may cite the case of the Suchan mines. American troops took possession of these mines and the Russian authorities were informed that no Russian soldiers could operate. A short time after the Americans took charge the mines were blown up. You can see the state of feeling against the Americans which the incident provoked. There were rumors that the Japanese had a hand in the blowing up of the mines, but the American authorities are not inclined to believe them."

Mr. Chase said the capture of Omsk by the Bolsheviks was a foregone conclusion at the time he left Vladivostok. He did not believe, however, that the Bolsheviks would succeed in overturning the whole of Siberia. Mr. Chase said that at the time he left Siberia the number of Japanese in the country was estimated at 150,000.

Admiral von Reuter, American Ambassador in Japan, said that the Japanese had received property and economic aid from the Allies.

"Siberia is in a desperate situation," continued Mr. Chase. "There will be absolutely no coal this winter, nor any policy of essential importance in the country. The food and clothing by our policy in Russia and in Siberia we are driving Russia into the hands of Germany and into the arms of Japan. The Russian people are not the Japanese. For they entered into no coalition with the intention to grab the resources of Siberia, but if America and the Allies refuse to give the Russians the aid they must have, they will be forced to accept Japanese assistance."

"Business in Siberia is absolutely at a standstill. Until Siberia can begin to help herself it would be highly humanitarian for American business men and manufacturers to maintain a regular service to Siberia supplying the articles it most needs. This in the end would prove of great advantage to the United States."

Guard Your Health

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Best Antiseptic Mouth Wash

Avoid Colds, Sore-Throat and INFLUENZA

Allies to Send U-Boat Fleet To Scrap Heap

Destruction Decided On by Supreme Council After Ten Submersibles Have Been Awarded to France

Italy Also to Get Ships

New German Note Seeks to Shift Blame for the Scapa Flow Sinkings to Allies

PARIS, Nov. 29.—France is to get ten of the German submarines, the Supreme Council decided today in continuing its consideration of allotment of German naval tonnage among the Allies. France is allowed this number of submersibles, it is explained, because during the war she was unable to build to the extent of others of the Allies, her plants being devoted to the making of munitions for the use of all.

The present understanding is that the remainder of the submarines will be broken up. (Dispatches from Paris yesterday said the Supreme Council also had decided that France would get at least five light cruisers and ten torpedo boats, for reasons identical with those given in the allotment of the submarines. Italy, it was stated, likewise was to get a similar allotment of the smaller warships.)

German Sentiment Divided

German democrats and Socialists are urging the Berlin government to modulate the reparations for ships sunk by their German crews in Scapa Flow, according to the "Presse de Paris," which carries dispatches received here from Berlin. It is said members of the two parties believe the government has been too stubborn in making the stand evidenced by the two notes received yesterday by the peace conference.

Allies Blamed for Sinkings

The memorandum asserts the internment of the fleet in Scapa Flow did not constitute the final disposition of the ships, the sinking of which must not be charged to Germany, but to the Allies, who interned the fleet in a British port and not a neutral port, which was contrary to the stipulations of the armistice.

Admiral von Reuter, the memorandum declares, was deprived of means of communicating with Germany, and believed the armistice ended at noon on June 21. Therefore, in accordance with maritime custom, he began sinking the fleet. The memorandum raises the additional point that, as von Reuter was a prisoner, he had lost his command, and therefore Germany's responsibility for his acts ceased to exist. In conclusion, the memorandum proposes to submit the question to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

Boston Meeting Backs Lodge's Treaty Fight

Another in Cambridge Calls on the President and the Senate to Compromise at Once

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Resolutions demanding ratification of the peace treaty, but in different forms, were adopted at meetings in Faneuil Hall today and at Sanders Theatre, a Harvard University building in Cambridge, to-night. The Faneuil Hall resolutions endorsed "without qualification" the course of the Senators from Massachusetts with regard to the treaty of peace with Germany and the government of "the nations," congratulated Senator Lodge on "his masterly leadership," and urged the Senate to adopt at once the necessary resolution of ratification embodying the "effective and unequivocal reservations safeguarding the sovereignty of the United States."

Louis A. Corbridge presided at the Faneuil Hall meeting, and the speakers included former United States Senator John W. Weeks and Representatives George H. Tinkham and James T. Williams Jr.

President (Emeritus) Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, presided at the meeting of Cambridge citizens, which was addressed by Professors Charles H. Haskins and Frank W. Taussig, of Harvard, and by residents of that city. The resolutions adopted demanded "that the President and the Senate by speedy concessions agree upon the treaty and the league of nations covenant, to the end that we may have peace, and an enduring peace."

Clemenceau Rewards War Aids

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Premier Clemenceau has given to each member of his War Ministry a small plate as a souvenir. On the obverse side, under the Gallia rooster, is a signature of M. Clemenceau, while on the other side is a figure emblematic of France is shown wearing a helmet and proudly holding aloft the torch of liberty, sheltering beneath its robes French poilus advancing to the attack.

Serbians Occupy Strumitza

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Occupation of the Strumitza district of Bulgaria, assigned to Serbia by the treaty with Bulgaria, which was signed at the Neuilly tower hall on Thursday, has been completed by Serbian troops, according to advices from Belgrade. Bulgarian civil authorities have also been supervised by Serbians.

\$175,000 for Plague Serum

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—(By The Associated Press).—Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, the tubercular specialist, is reported to have sold the rights to his anti-tubercular serum to two prominent social democratic capitalists for 175,000 marks (\$175,000).

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Avoid Colds, Sore-Throat and INFLUENZA

Socialists Ask Italy To Release Russians Prisoners Taken Over From Austria Declared To Be Detained Illegally

ROME, Nov. 29.—(By The Associated Press).—The directorate of the Socialist party has decided to protest against the treatment being given the Russian prisoners taken over by Italy from Austria-Hungary, after the defeat of the Dual Monarchy. These prisoners are interned on the island of Asinara, in the northwest coast of Asinara. The Socialists claim the Russians are being treated unjustly, Italy not being at war with Russia. It is pointed out, also, that these Russians fought with the Entente against the Central Powers. The directorate of the Socialists wrote a letter to Premier Nitti protesting.

The demand of the Socialists is that these internees be released unconditionally. The Socialists say they will undertake to provide work by which the Russians may support themselves if they desire to remain in Italy. They also demand that the government negotiate with the existing Russian governments for the repatriation of the prisoners.

Bedford Girls Manacled and Strung to Cell

Continued from page 1

was Anna Wood, testified that Mrs. Henrietta Hoffman and Julia Mingo, assisted by Quinn, strung her up to a cell door in the Rebecca Hall building at the reformatory on August 19, 1919.

"My feet did not touch the floor," she said. "I stretched and tried to touch the floor, but my toes couldn't reach it."

"Didn't you kick some of the attendants that day?" demanded Daniel T. Hayes, a member of the board of managers of the institution.

"Yes," answered the witness, "kicked them while they were stringing me up. My wrists were all cut by the handcuffs."

"Was a doctor called?" asked Mr. Kennedy.

"No," was the reply.

In answer to the query whether a physician was supposed to visit girls under punishment daily, she declared that he made these rounds only "about three times a week." Her own period of punishment was given, she said, for three days, she declared that for "that length of time she was locked in a 'box cell' so that the other girls would not hear her screams."

Handcuffed to Cell Three Days

"When were you next punished?" she was asked.

"On Easter Monday I was wrapped in a blanket and handcuffed to my cell door for three consecutive days."

The handcuffs were not removed during that time, she said, and she subsisted on bread and water fed to her by Mrs. Alice A. Gilchrist, formerly a matron at the reformatory, said she had seen girls strung up to their cell doors between May, 1917, and October, 1918. Sometimes there were as many as a dozen hung up at one time, she said. This form of punishment was refused, she declared, for girls who had refused to leave the mess table when the order was given, saying they had not had enough to eat. Jennie P. O'Brien, who is still a matron, said she never had seen any girls suspended so that their feet failed to touch the floor.

Humphrey Lynch, attorney for Ruth Carter, attended the session. He said he represented Ruth Carter and "citizens of Westchester" whom he was representing.

"Some employees of this institution who have been discharged," Mr. Kennedy told him, "have filed a protest with the State Board of Charities. Do you represent them?"

The inquiry will be resumed this week—probably on Saturday.

Missing Educator Home, A Victim of Aphasia

Milwaukee Professor's Auto Gone, but He Still Has \$35,000 in Bonds

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Donald C. Kestler, assistant professor of business administration of the University of Wisconsin Extension here, whose disappearance and reported illness in Indianapolis furnished three states with a mystery, arrived in Milwaukee this afternoon in a state of mental collapse.

A victim, apparently of aphasia, totally devoid of recollection of events of the last few days, his new automobile gone, but the \$35,000 worth of negotiable securities which he carried still in his possession, he stepped from a railroad train almost into the arms of Attorney Martin B. Wallace, who had gone to the station to take a train for Indianapolis to search for him.

Mission Starts to Egypt

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Viscount Milner, secretary for the colonies, left London this morning for Egypt, with the seventeen members of the commission appointed to investigate the unrest in that country.

Germany and Latvia Begin New Parley: Seek Baltic Peace

Recall of Diplomatic Representatives in Berlin Unlikely; Estonians to Confer With "Reds" Tuesday

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—New armistice negotiations with the Lettish government have been begun, according to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which declares warlike complications, indicated by the recall of Lettish diplomatic representatives from Berlin, are unlikely, as "nobody is prepared to fight."

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Estonian government has announced that peace negotiations with Soviet Russia will be begun at Dorpat Tuesday, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow today.

The Soviet delegates, it is stated, will cross the front in the neighborhood of Pskov.

(Although Estonia only is mentioned in the Bolshevik message regarding the impending negotiation at Dorpat, it seems not improbable that Lithuania and Latvia will join in the parley, the first peace negotiations of moment to be held by the Bolsheviks since their historic conference of 1917 with delegates of the Central Powers, which led to the peace of Brest-Litovsk. A Dorpat dispatch on November 28 reported that Lettish and Lithuanian had definitely decided to join Estonia in inviting the Bolsheviks to send a delegation to Dorpat to begin peace negotiations. The date for the negotiations then mentioned was December 1. Maxim Gorky, copy of the Moscow Soviet government, was in Dorpat at the time engaged in the negotiations with the representatives of the Baltic states with regard to the exchange of prisoners, arrangements concerning which were understood to have been agreed to.)

Later advices on the situation, received in dispatches from Helsinki, Fins, seemed to doubt upon the attitude Lettish and Lithuania toward the Bolsheviks, there being intimations that some pressure had been exerted from Entente sources upon the Baltic states against any peace negotiations with the Soviet Union. It was reported, however, that at any rate Estonia has invited the Soviet to send a peace delegation to Dorpat, and that the probabilities seemed strong that the other Baltic states would follow suit.

Yesterday's advices from Moscow apparently show that Estonia's position was correctly set forth, the attitude of the other Baltic states, however, being as yet somewhat in doubt.

Bolshevik forces have been fiercely attacking Estonian troops along the Latvian front since Thursday, but have been everywhere repulsed, according to an Estonian official statement received here. The Bolshevik attacks have been made in close formation and severe losses have been inflicted by the Estonians, it is said.

Omsk Army Continues Retreat on Wide Front

New Stand of Kolchak Forces Planned Within the Irkutsk District, Vladivostok Hears

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 29.—(By The Associated Press).—Delayed by the army continues to retreat on a front of 165 versts, reports to the Allied military authorities no attempt at resistance. A new front is planned within the Irkutsk military district.

An intercepted Bolshevik radio message states that ten generals, 120 guns and 30,000 prisoners were taken by the Bolsheviks in occupying Omsk. General Shumilov, commander in chief of the Kolchak army, on November 23 announced the following official summary of the situation:

"Having left the right bank of the Irtysh River on November 28, our army continues carrying out its task of protecting Siberia from the Bolshevik invasion. To-day the army made a stand along the Irtysh-Aldan-Kalchinskaya-Kolyma military district."

The stand of the Russian army in the Semirechinsk region is firm. Our forces are still sufficient, so that with the support of the entire country we can resume the offensive and crush the Red enemies of Russia and the Kazan people. During September the Bolsheviks threw all their forces into Siberia in order to find their salvation."

Gold Dollar Worth 76 Cents

\$5 Coins, Once Worth \$13.50 in China, Now \$3.30

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The purchasing power of an American gold dollar in China, it is only 76 cents, according to figures reported today to the War Department. Ten-cent banknotes were sold to the government at a loss of 50 per cent as rapidly as possible for the purpose of further depreciating the value of the currency.

Trade in gold in China is paid in gold, and the new gold dollar is sold at a loss of 24 per cent, according to the War Department.

Enough Labor Minister Named

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Paul Jourdain, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has been named as the district of Atlantic City, where he has been accepted.

A Victim of Atrocity



This photograph of Otto Land was made by W. E. Chapman, United States consul at Mazatlan, for the State Department records and shows his mutilated hand. The missing digit is in the possession of the State Department, preserved in alcohol.

in this country. To make their task easier they attempt to raise insurrections in the rear of the army.

"The supreme ruler (Kolchak) is with the army. He directs military occupation and supervises the activity of all organs of the government. Having started informing citizens of the truth of affairs, I shall continue informing them daily, in order to nip all slanders and falsehoods. I order every one who spreads false rumors to be arrested and brought to trial, and agitators in favor of the Bolsheviks will be shot on the spot for the crime. I call upon all citizens to remain quiet."

"SUHAROFF,"
"Commander in Chief."

Kolchak Names Premier To Form New Cabinet

IRKUTSK, Nov. 29.—(Delayed).—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government, has appointed the Minister of the Interior, M. Popelayshev, Prime Minister and charged him with the organization of a new cabinet. It is expected the Minister of Finance, M. de Goyar, and the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. J. Soukine, will resign. The former Prime Minister, Peter Volodysky, is appointed chairman of the commission preparing the election for the Constituent Assembly.

The program of the new cabinet is the organization of a local administration and the abolishing of military influence in civil life. Admiral Kolchak remains at the front.

General Gaidar, former commander of the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia, who led the recent revolt in Vladivostok, left Russia November 29. Before his departure Gaidar promised that he would never return to Russia and would not participate in any activity against the All-Russian government.

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Churchill Lays European Chaos Largely to U.S.

Can't Believe America Will Put Grudging Construction on Honorable Obligations by Defeating Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 29.—(By The Associated Press).—"Will America fail us?" is the title of an article by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, in "The Illustrated Sunday Herald."

"There is no nation in the world less likely to put a grudging construction upon its honorable obligations," says the secretary. "There is no people in the world who would feel more deeply any sense of reproach in regard to a matter of duty. They do not expect foreigners to tell them their duty. In that case, they might argue about it. But, left to themselves, in their own way and in their own time, American democracy will make good to the extreme joy and little very honorable claim which may be made upon them."

Mr. Churchill contends that the league of nations was an American plan pressed upon the peace conference with the influence and authority of the United States, and that the whole character of the peace settlement was determined by American influences. The complete break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, leaving a system of small river states, with central Europe in grave disorder and Vienna a hotbed of anarchy, was mainly due to American initiative.

"To carry such a policy half way, and to carry it no further," Mr. Churchill says, "is to destroy the old organization without attempting to build the new. To sweep away the imperial system without setting in its place a league of nations system would indeed be an act from which America should recoil with justly deserved and justly certain condemnation."

"The whole Turkish Empire has remained in a state of quasi-dissolution all these months, awaiting an American decision, and now perhaps millions of helpless human beings must remain, sink ever deeper into bankruptcy, famine and anarchy, without being able to make a single plan to save themselves, because the American expedition to leave France alone on the Rhine, confronted with Russia, and probably later on with Germany, and squander irrevocably the whole victory gained by French, British and American expeditions. A more melancholy page in human history hardly could be conceived. We cannot believe that it will be written by American hands."

Mr. Churchill does not blame the Republican party, which, he says, could not be expected to throw away any kind of voting strength. He does not consider it less friendly to England or less inclined to shoulder its obligations toward Europe than the Democratic party. He recalls that Premier Lloyd George took to Paris a British Empire delegation, which was virtually an informal senate, and took no action without its approval.

Mr. Churchill says he pays a tribute to President Wilson's services to mankind.

Blizzard Is Sweeping Over Entire Southwest

Snow and Sleet Delaying Trains and Fuel Shortage Causes Suffering

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—With a thin coating of ice over everything and snow or sleet falling in nearly all sections, the Southwest today was in the grip of winter.

Under the weight of the ice telephone and telegraph wires snapped and communication was paralyzed throughout the section. Railroad traffic was interfered with, but it was said trains were running within a half hour of two hours of schedules.

Snow flurries were reported generally from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle. Much colder weather was predicted, with the cold spell continuing for several days.

Coupled with the continued cold weather is a serious shortage of fuel and from many towns came reports of drastic efforts to obtain wood or coal.

At Salina, Kan., where the thermometer stood at 11 degrees below zero, arrangements were made to set up a saw mill, to which all available wood on nearby farms will be brought for sawing and distribution to the needy. Similar emergency measures were being taken by other communities.

U. S. Drafts 'Last' Demand For Jenkins

Continued from page 1

such course be proposed by either party, it shall be accepted by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference of the circumstances of the case."

While officials admitted that the United States would not test its case on the last sentence of the treaty's provision, holding that the Jenkins case and the numerous other outrages perpetrated by the Mexican government had got clear beyond any arbitration stage, it was frankly stated that if the Mexican Foreign Office resorts to the ancient treaty, a prompt settlement of the case would be impossible.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 29.—The "Nacion" today says it has learned from well-informed diplomatic circles that there is a possibility of mediation by the governments in the A. B. C. group (Argentina, Brazil and Chile), with the object of composing the difficulties that have arisen between the United States and Mexico over the case of William O. Jenkins, American Consul at Puebla, Mexico.

Perjury the Only Charge

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 29.—The State of Laredo, Mexico, has no intention of trying William O. Jenkins, American Consul at Puebla, on a charge of conspiring with bandits in connection with his recent abduction, Governor Alfonso Cabrera of Puebla told press representatives, according to the "Laredo City" newspaper, under date of Thursday. A copy of the paper was received here late today.

The only charge against the consul, the Governor is quoted as saying, is that of perjury in judicial declarations, which is solely with the jurisdictions of the court where the offense is committed.

Baker, Here for Football Game, Silent on Mexico

Secretary of War Refuses to Discuss Crisis: Leaves To-day for Inspection Trip to Canal

Secretary of War Baker, who, in company with many Washington officials, attended the Army-Navy game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, was more inclined to talk football and mention what a splendid team the Army had than to discuss international affairs now of immediate concern to the United States. He avoided talking of the strained relations between the United States and Mexico.

"I am not discussing the Mexican situation," Mr. Baker said in his room at the Hotel Belmont last night.

Furthermore, he refused to answer questions as to whether the United States was prepared to send out an expeditionary force and who probably would be placed in charge of it, should this government find it necessary to declare war on the southern republic.

Mr. Baker will sail on a transport at 11 o'clock this morning for Colon on a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal. He admitted last night that he had cancelled his plans formally to open the Panama Canal during his forthcoming visit.

"I am merely making this trip to inspect the canal, that is all," Mr. Baker said. "Ever since I was appointed Secretary of War I have been called upon to give facts and figures concerning the Panama Canal, of which I knew no thing. I want to get acquainted with conditions down there, so I can talk more intelligently on the subject."

"I told Secretary Lansing recently that I thought it would be a better idea to postpone the formal opening of the Panama Canal until peace is declared, and then make it an international celebration."

Mr. Baker will meet the concrete barracks and fortifications being built in Panama, and also the railroad. On the inspection trip, which will last three days, Mr. Baker will be accompanied by Generals Chamberlain and March.

William Wallace Safe: James Not Yet Identified

William Wallace, a vice-president of the Gulf Shipping Company, who was believed to have been murdered in Tampico, Mexico, is safe in that city,

President Maintaining Steady Improvement

Dr. Grayson Denies Report That Failure to Discuss Treaty Was Due to Relapse

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson has shown no material change in his condition other than maintaining the steady improvement that began three weeks ago, it was said today at the White House, following the weekly consultation of physicians attending the patient.

Dr. F. X. Dercum, a specialist of Philadelphia, who has been examining the President weekly, was present at today's meeting of the physicians. He expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the President.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's private physician, exploded the rumor which prevailed here to-day that the President's failure to see Senator Hitchcock and discuss the treaty situation was due to a relapse when he frankly said the President's condition was such he would offer no objection to the treaty discussion.

Dr. Grayson said the President took "the air" for a brief period this morning, when he was wheeled out in his wheel chair, and that during the day he worked while on his message to Congress.

The message, it was officially announced at the White House, will be transmitted to Congress Tuesday. The President is understood to have virtually completed the statement, except for some "last minute" references to the coal and Mexican situation, as these problems are not cleared up by then.

Spanish Officers Absolved For Refusal to Join Junta

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Supreme Council of the War Ministry has determined the decision of the military tribunals of honor, which ordered eight officers to resign because they refused to join military juntas, is illegal. The officers wrote they meant no offense to their fellow officers by refusing to join their organization.

In the Cortes today the Republican motion declaring juntas illegal was rejected by a vote of 72 to 11.

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